

26 year analysis of street tree maintenance budgets, subsidence claims and costs

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Presentation content:

- Where is Camden & background
- Context for carrying out the analysis
- Analysis: budgets, claim numbers & costs
- Fell & replacement programme
- 'Small' tree planting analysis & tree diversity
- Conclusion

Where is Camden?



Numbers of Council trees in Camden:

- 9,500 street trees
- 4,600 park trees
- 11,500 trees in social housing sites
- 1,500 trees in education sites
- 28,000 trees 'actively' managed
- 5 to 10,000 managed trees in nature conservation sites

Street tree inspection & maintenance regimes:

- Main 3 year cycle of inspection & maintenance
- Biennial 'pollarding' programme
- Biennial regime for epicormic (basal) growth
- Additional 'risk' programme of work













Tree related subsidence damage to property:

- Tree within the rooting influence of a property
- Shrinkable London clay soil
- The trespass of tree root (re: common law)
- The tree extracting soil water from the clay over and above seasonal movement (winter/summer)
- Action of tree roots results in damage to building
- Causation established, a claim for damage follows - ££££££££££££££££



Overview of tree planting in Camden:

- Over 70 years ago – London Plane, Limes, Elm, Maples (in the more wealthy parts of the borough)
- Over 40 years ago - National tree planting initiative in 1973 & 1974?
- *Over 30 years ago - London Plane, Limes, Maples, Silver Birch, Silver Maple, Ash, Pyrus and Sorbus & Malus cultivars (large scale planting schemes borough wide)*
- *10 to 20 years ago – generally replacement trees were like for like due to lack of staffing resources*
- During the last 10 years – increasing emphasis on the ‘right tree for the right site’

Why carry out the analysis?

- *‘Justify’ tree maintenance budgets based on ‘fact & figures’*
- 2008/9, Council financial cuts of £96m (over 3yr period)
- 2014/15, further cuts of £70m (over 3yr period)
- From 2017/18, possible cuts in the region of 10m to 40m
- *How can we improve Camden’s urban forest based around risk, sustainability, diversity and resilience?*

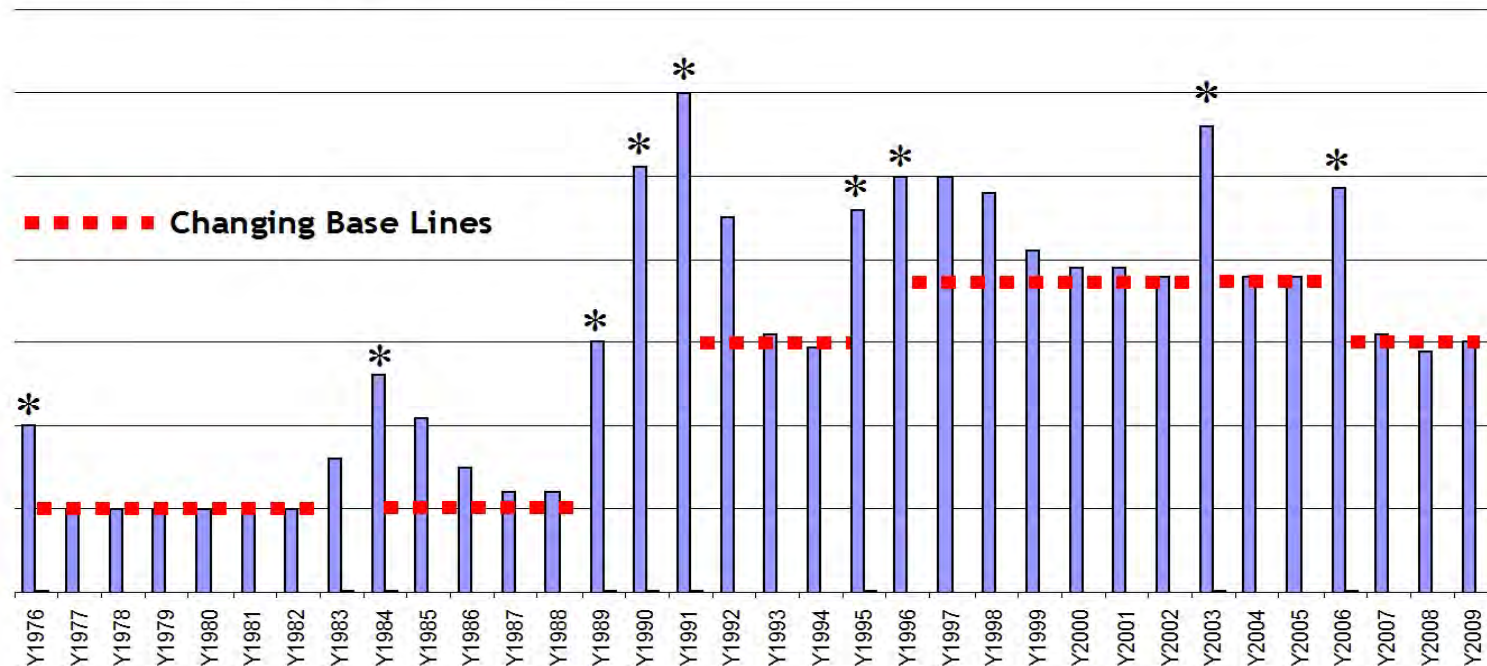


Information gathered for analysis:

- **Historic management reports:**
Budget information going back to 25yrs
- **Data base:** Confirm Arboriculture:
Maintenance budget information
Tree planting information
Species information
- **Insurance database:** LACHS database
Claim numbers & related costs going back 26yrs

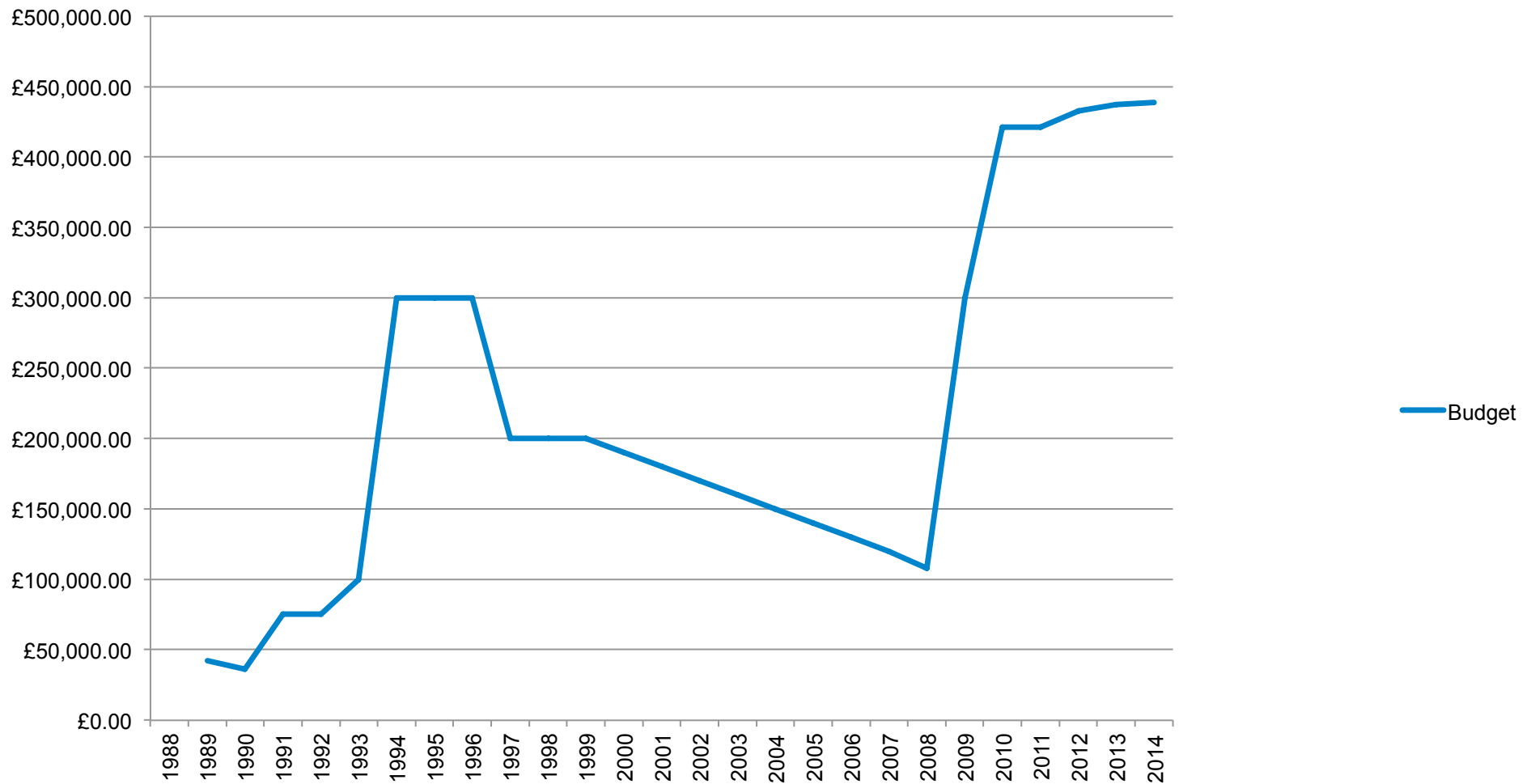
Information from the Clay Research Group organisation:

“A sudden increase in claims”

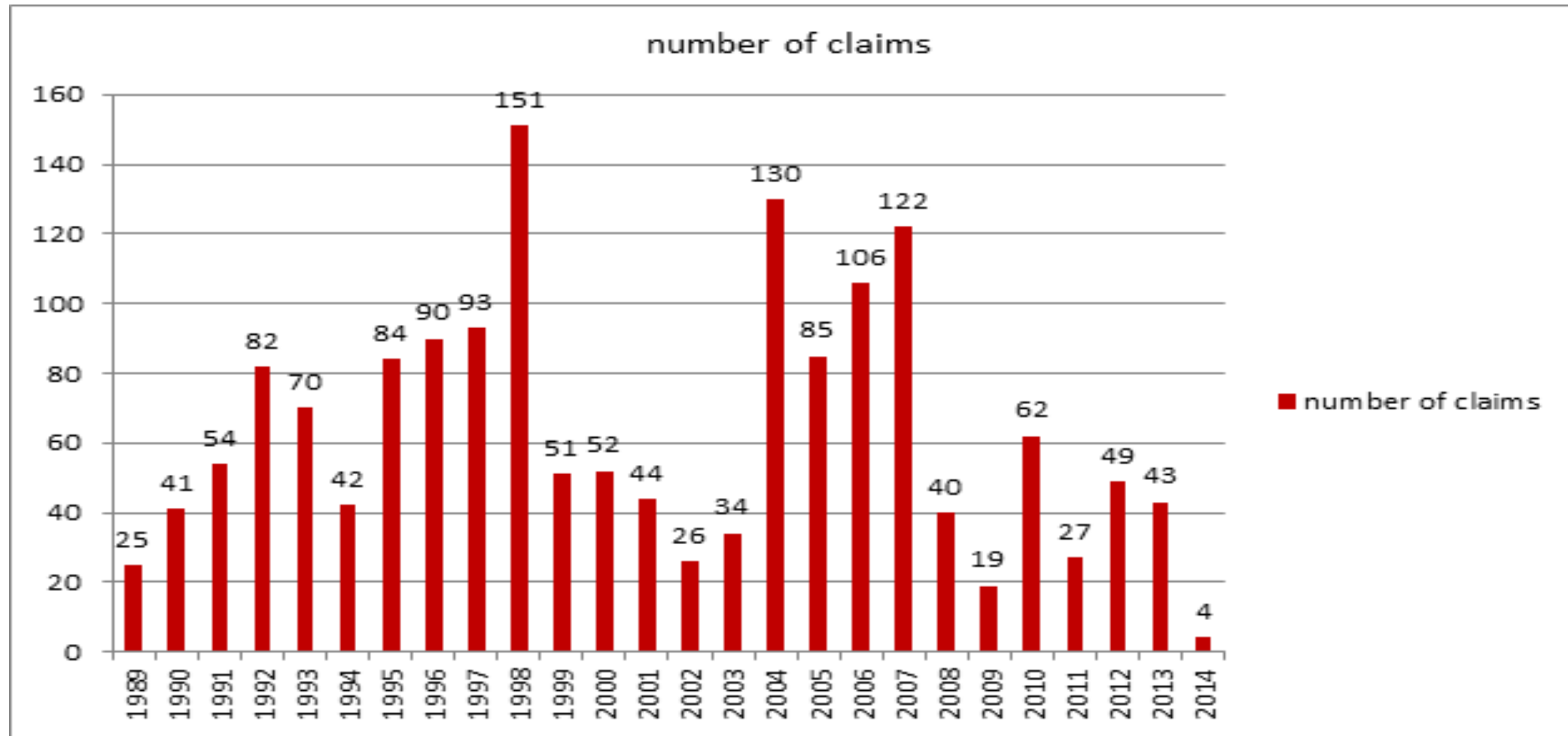


Redefining Surge

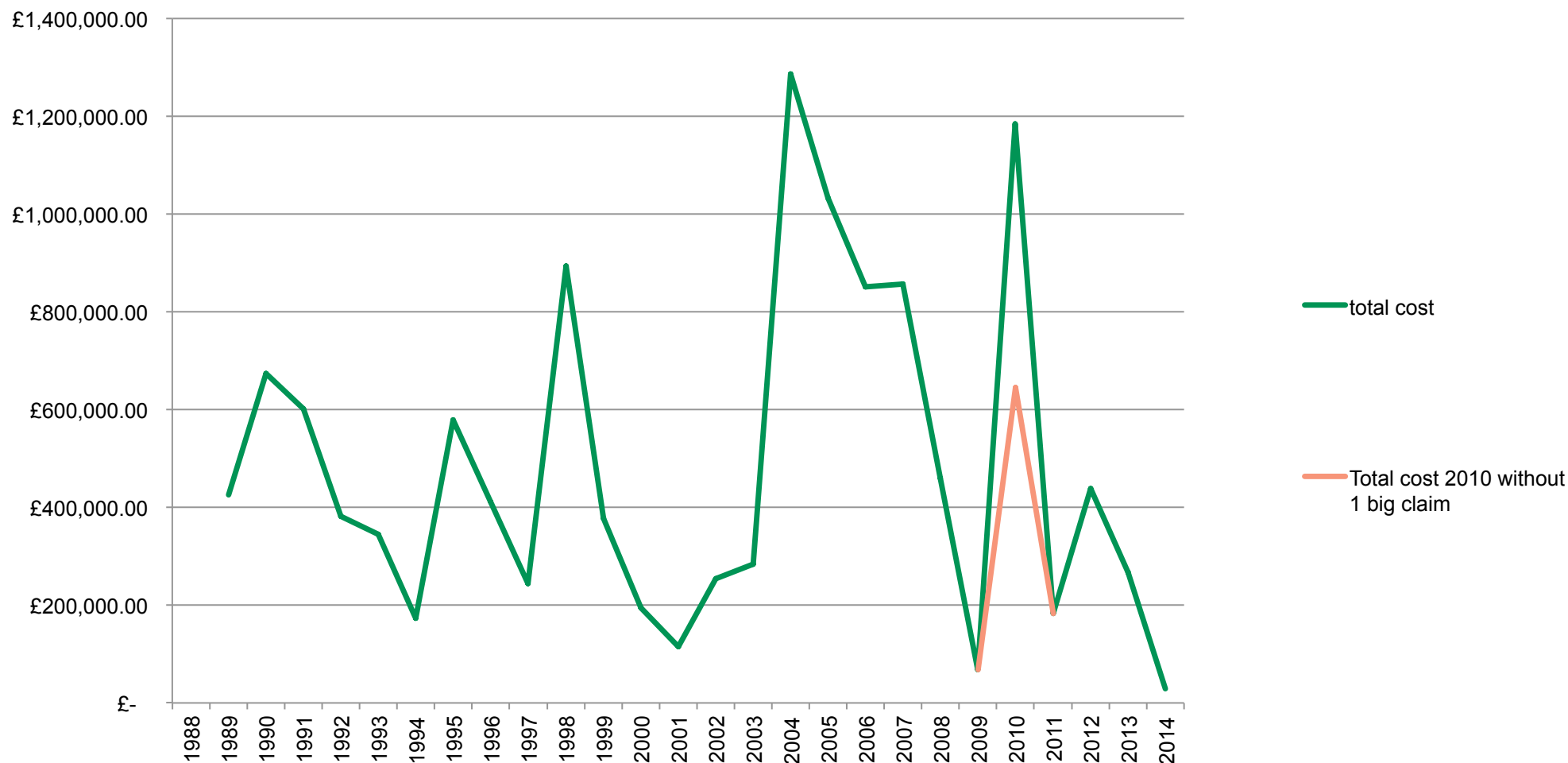
Budget profile 1988 to 2013:



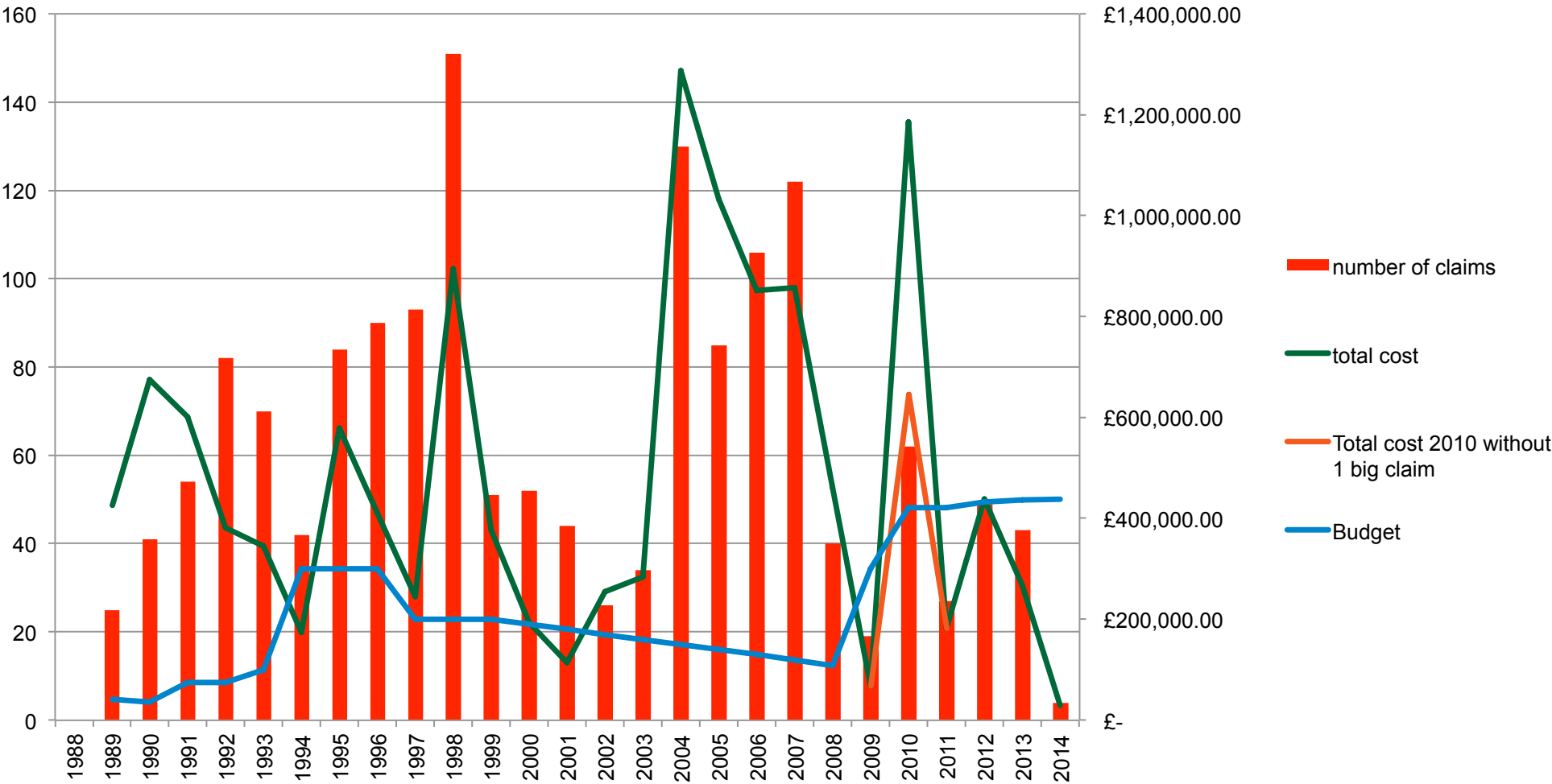
Claim numbers 1989 to 2013:

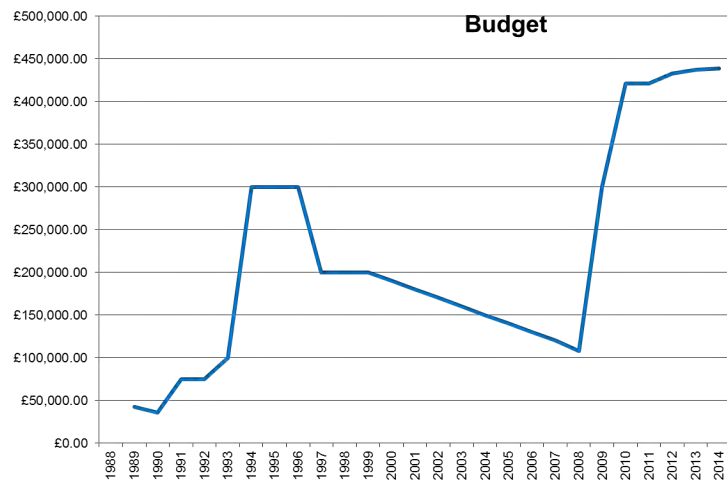


Claim costs 1988 to 2013:

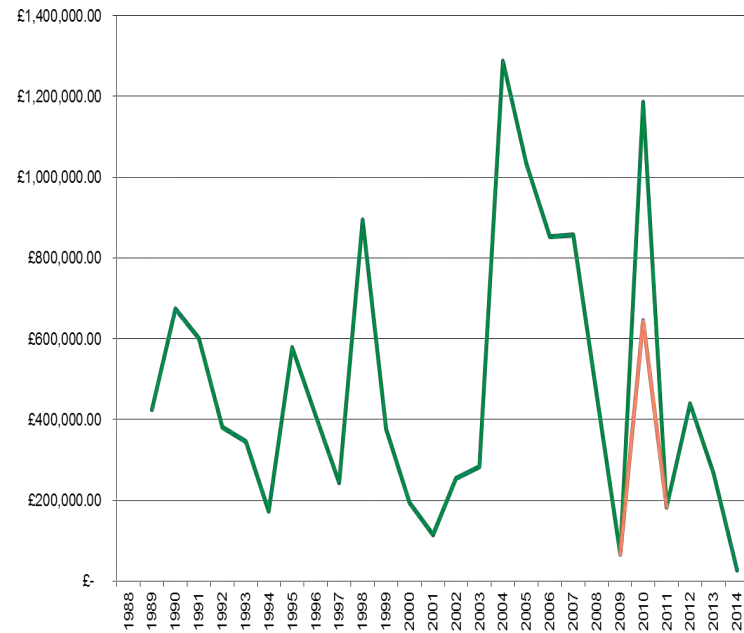


Results:



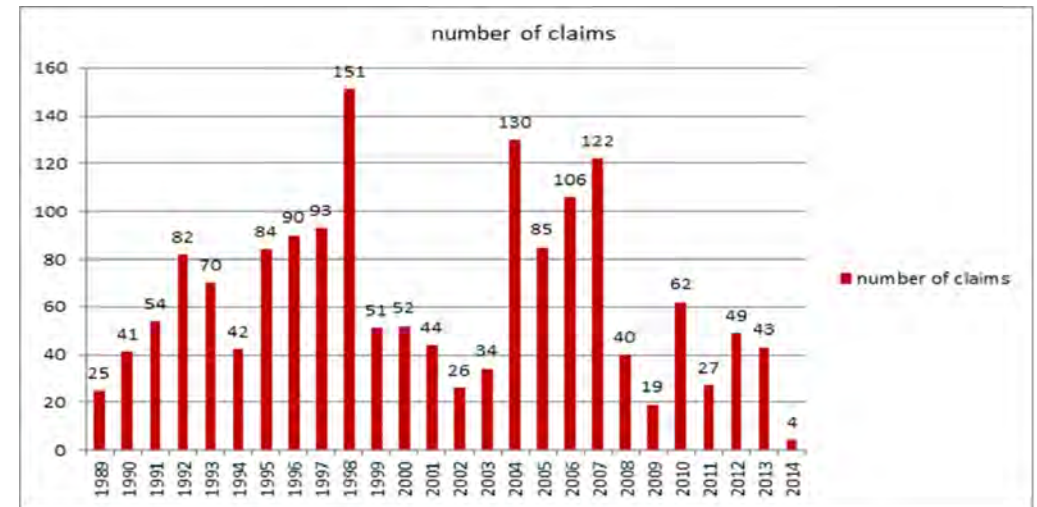


— Budget

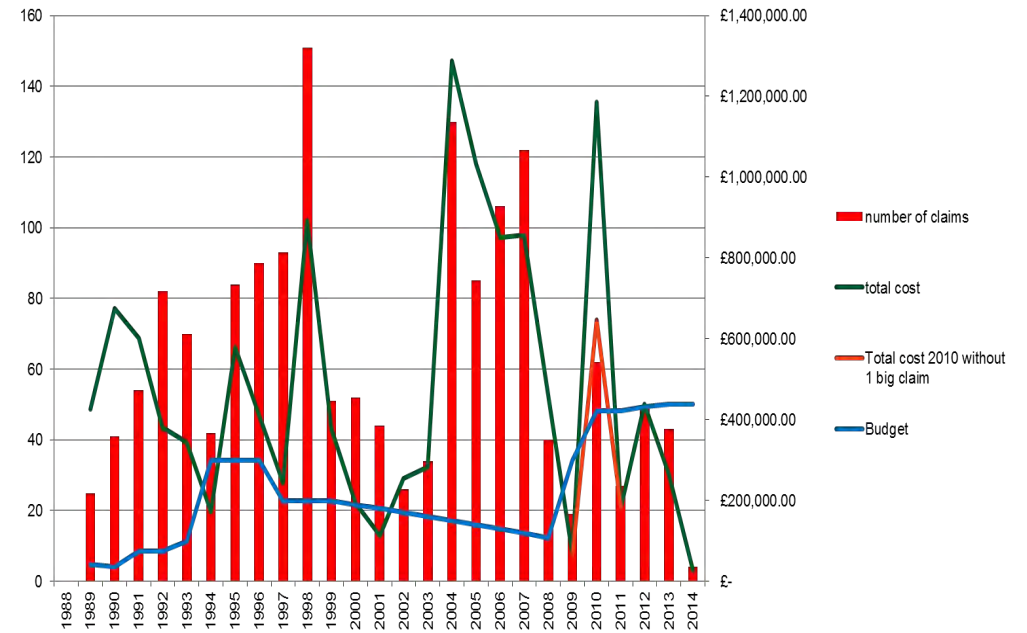


— total cost

— Total cost 2010 without 1 big claim



■ number of claims



■ number of claims

— total cost

— Total cost 2010 without 1 big claim

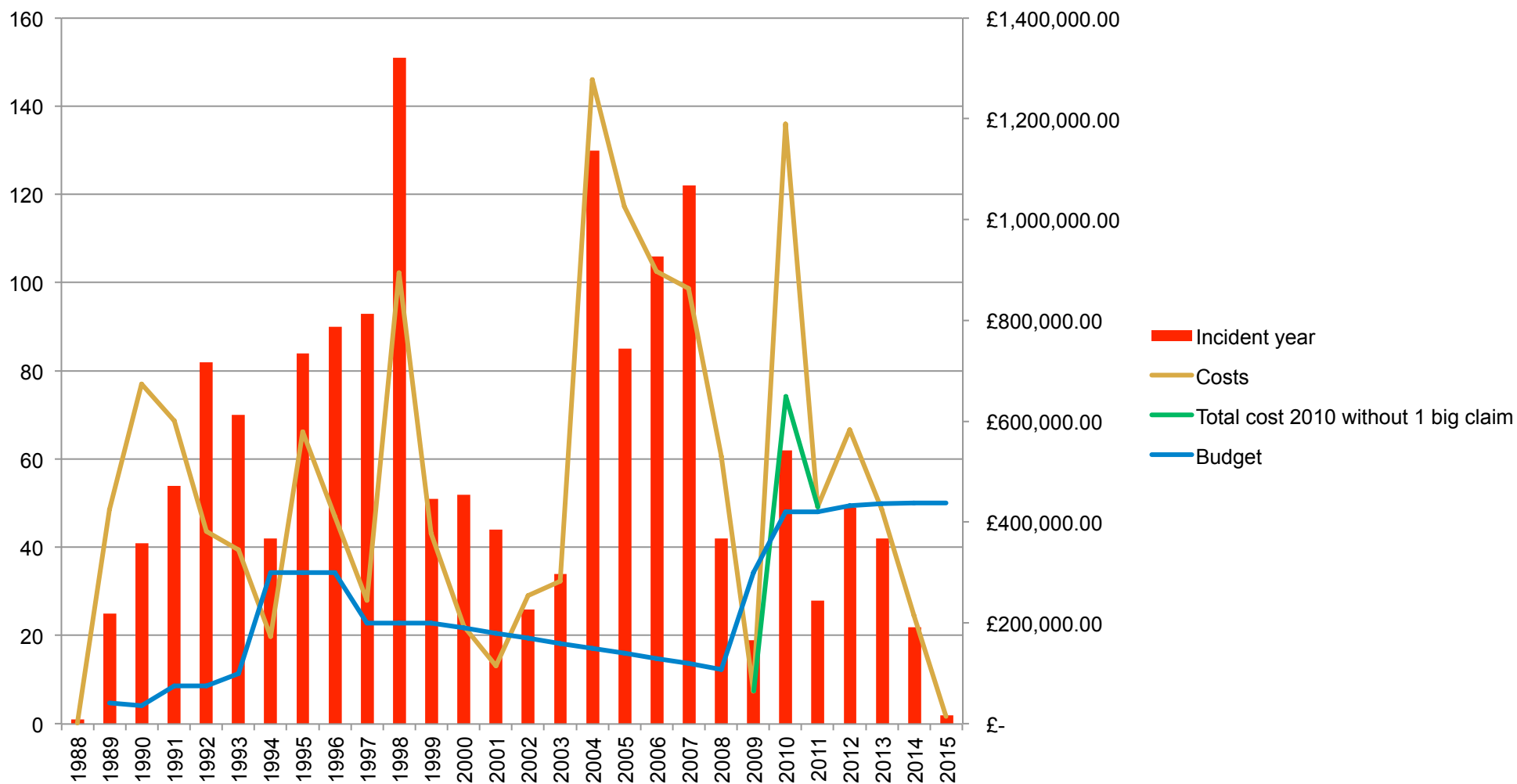
— Budget

Reduction in street tree claim numbers & costs:

Time Period	No. of Claims	Cost of Claims
2002-2007	503	£4.6m
2008-2013	224	£2.5m



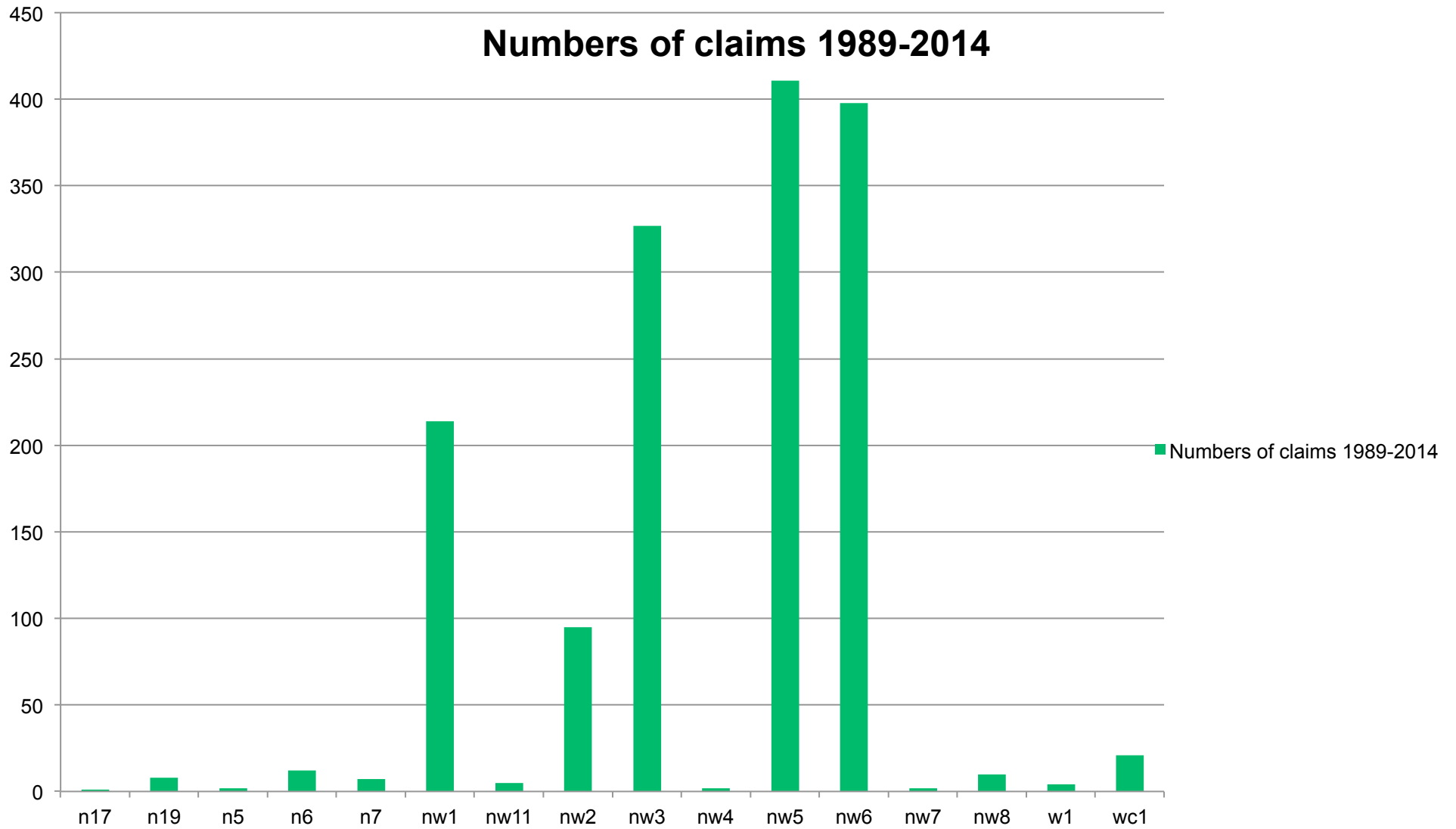
Updated graph with 2014 figures:



Analysis of street tree claim numbers by post code to ensure:

- Resources were being targeted in high claim post codes
- General maintenance regimes were up to date
- Increase the number of crown managed trees added to the 3yr cycle
- Increase numbers of trees added to the biennial pollarding programme

Numbers of claims 1989-2014



Analysis by post code led to proposing a street tree fell & replacement programme based on 3 target species of tree:

- Alder
- Raywood Ash
- Ailanthus

(300 trees in total)

(Target trees chosen as they do not adapt well to biennial pollarding and are also frequently involved in claims)

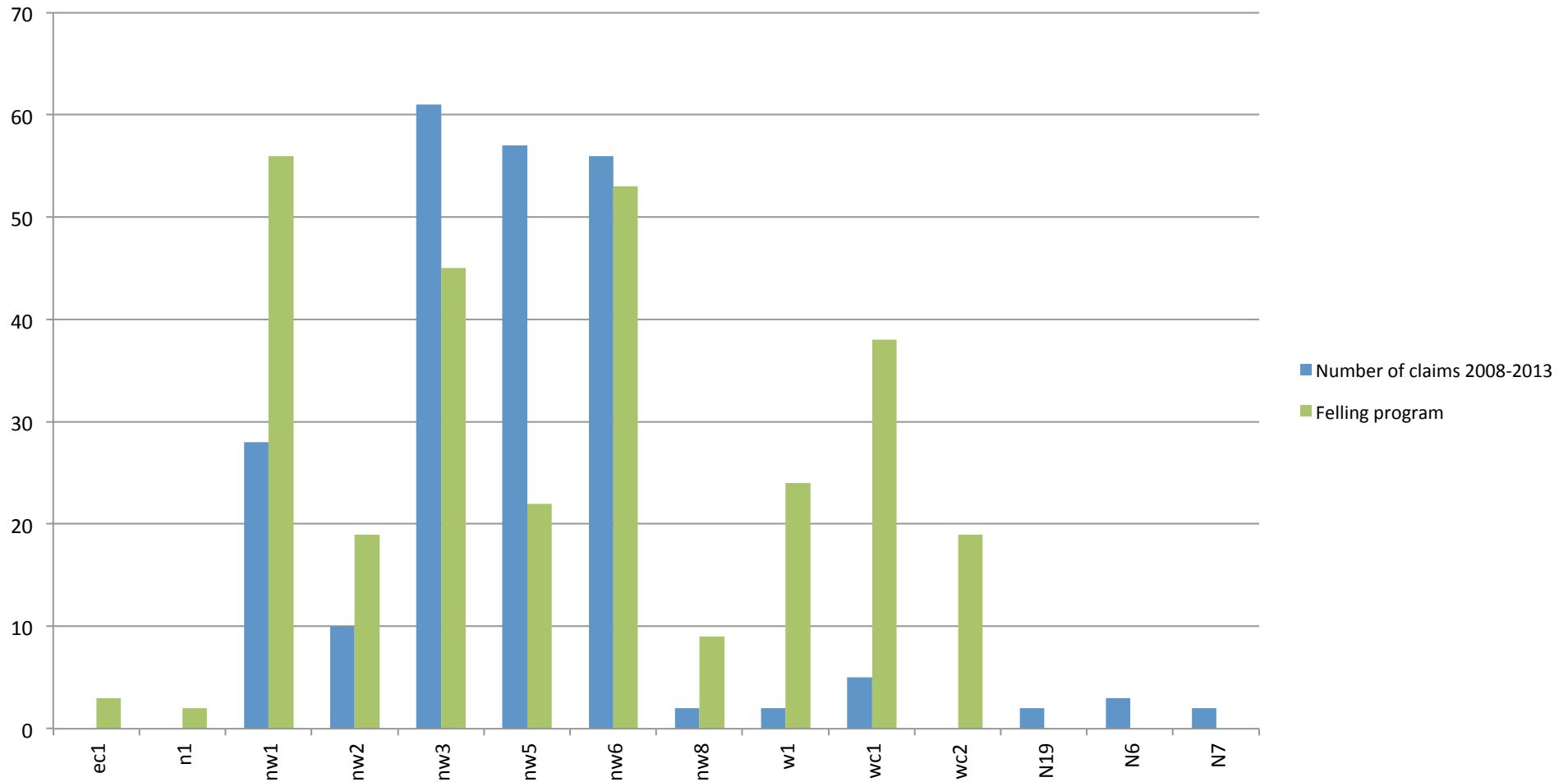


Raywood Ash

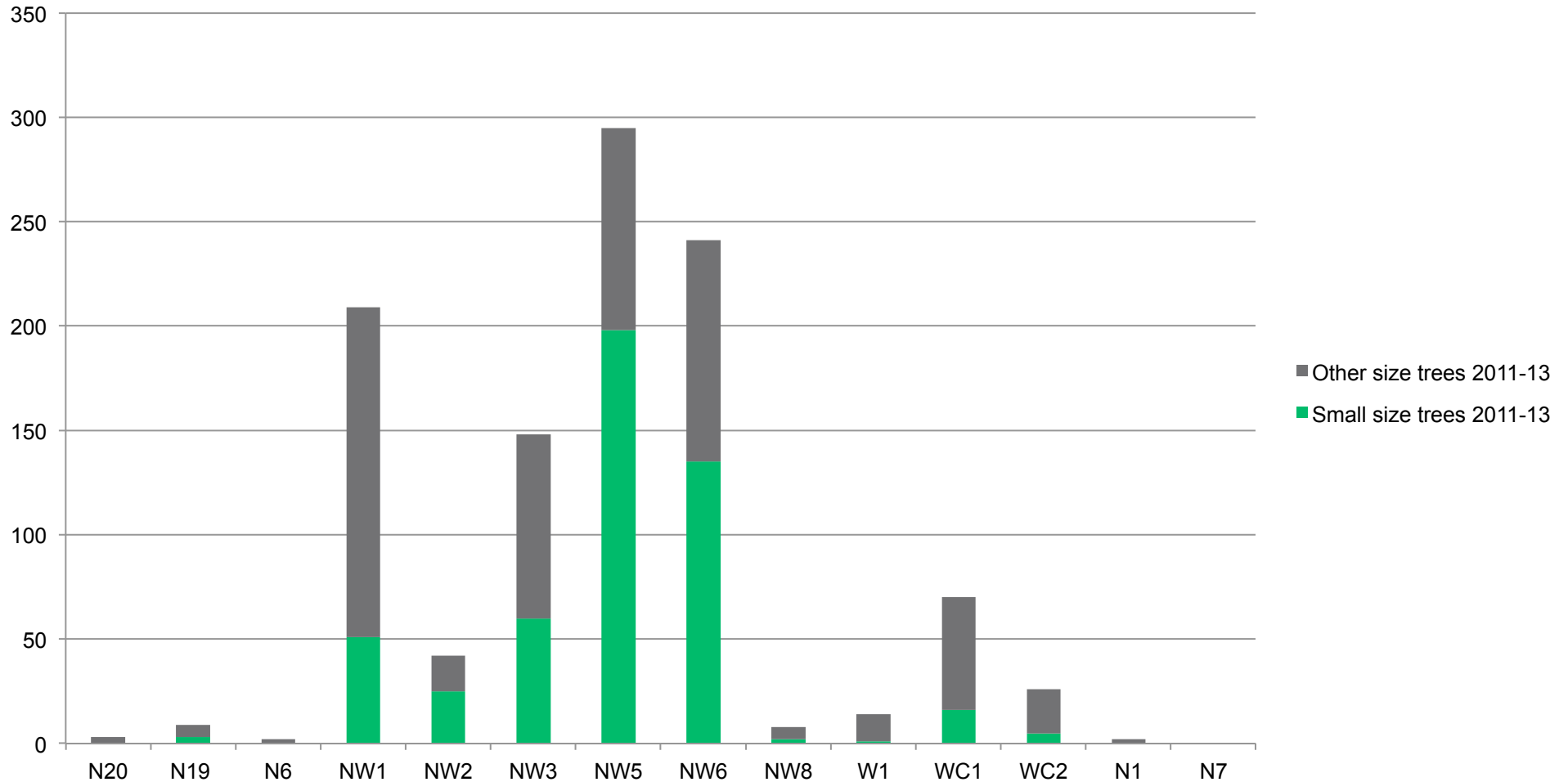
Alder



Felling & replacement programme base on target trees by post code:



'Small' tree planting in high claim post codes 2011 to 2013:



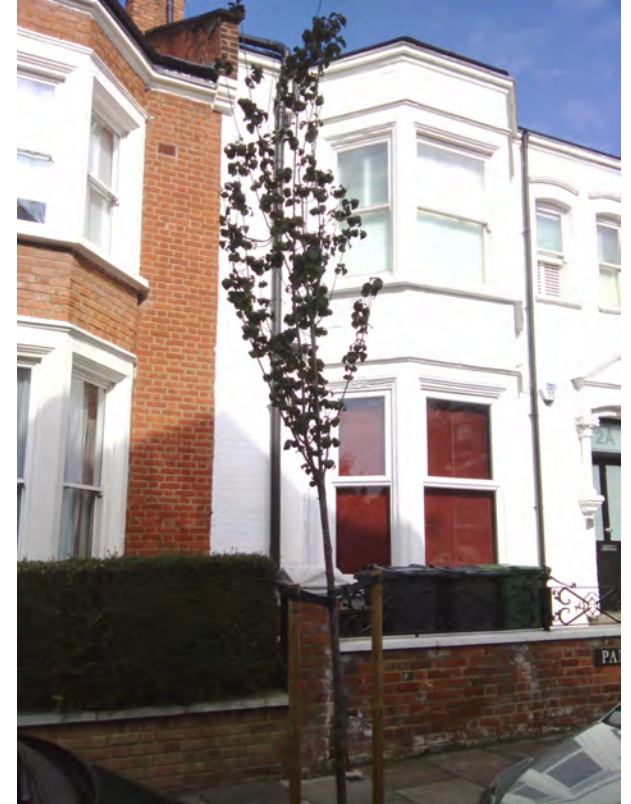
Examples of 'small' trees being planted:



Liquidambar 'Gum Ball'



Malus 'Adirondack'



Prunus 'Pandora'

Acer platanoides 'Brilliantissimum'



Acer campestre 'Elsrijk'



Small Tree Species:

Very Small	Small	Small +	Small-Med
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> 'Brilliantissimum'	<i>Prunus x subhirtella</i> 'Autumnalis'	<i>Malus floribunda</i>	<i>Prunus</i> 'Pandora'
<i>Prunus fruticosa</i> 'Globosum'	<i>Amelanchier</i> sp.	<i>Malus</i> 'Evereste'	<i>Sorbus</i> 'Joseph Rock'
<i>Acer campestre</i> 'Nanum'	<i>Amelanchier</i> 'Obelisk'		<i>Sorbus Hupehensis</i>
<i>Photinia</i> sp.	<i>Malus</i> 'Rudolf'		
<i>Acer platanoides</i> 'Globosum'	<i>Malus</i> 'Adirondack'		
<i>Liquidamber styraciflua</i> 'Gum Ball'			

‘Rightsizing’ Camden’s tree stock:



Photinia

Amelanchier



Cherry & Ash



Winter flowering cherry



Whitebeam



Photinia



“It’s still a bit experimental!”

Ligustrum

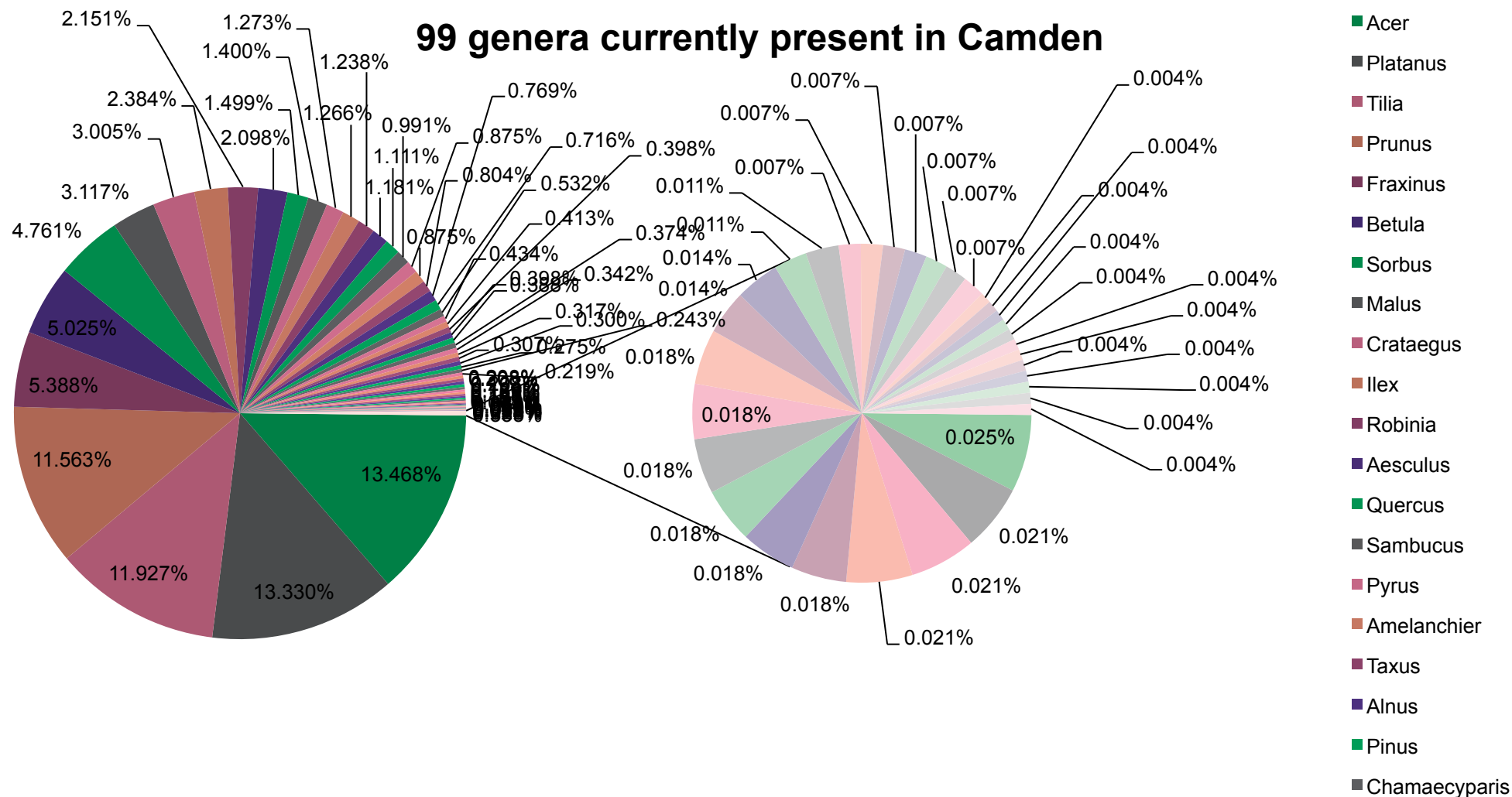


Tamarix (*Largerstoemia* & *P. Globosa*)



Improving diversity:

99 genera currently present in Camden



Conclusion:

- Pruning/crown management does influence tree related subsidence claim numbers and costs.
- Reduction in street tree canopy cover and eco system services with the planting of small tree species
- Greater emphasis on planting large tree species 'where appropriate'

Acknowledgements:

Dave Houghton and Riccardo Arnone

The End

